

SHE

Stick the candle so loose, that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce and break it into shatters. *Swift.*
 SHATTERED. } *adj.* [from *shatter* brain and pate.] In-
 SHATTERED. } attentive; not consistent. A low word.
 SHATTER. *adj.* [from *shatter*.] Disunited; not compact;
 easily falling into many parts; loose of texture.

A brittle shattery sort of spar, found in form of a white sand chiefly in the perpendicular fissures amongst the ores of metal. *Woodward.*

TO SHAVE. *v. a.* preterit *shaved*, part. *shaved* or *shaven*. [precepan, Saxon; *shaven*, Dutch.]
 1. To pare off with a razor.

He that is to be cleansed shall shave off all his hair. *Levit.*
 Zelim was the first of the Ottomans that did shave his beard: a bashaw asked why he alter'd the custom of his predecessors? He answered, because you bashaws may not lead me by the beard, as you did them. *Bacon.*

Dost thou not know this shaven pate? Truly it is a great man's head. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

I caused the hair of his head to be shaved off. *Wise man.*

2. To pare close to the surface.

Sweet bird!
 These chauntres, oft the woods among,
 I woo to hear the evening song:
 And missing thee, I walk unseen
 On the dry smooth shaven green. *Milt.*

The bending foythe
 Shaves all the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*

3. To trim by passing near, or slightly touching.

He shaves with level wing the deep; then soars
 Up to the fiery concave tow'ring high. *Milt.*

4. To cut in thin slices.

Make some medley of earth, with some other plants bruised
 or shaven in leaf or root. *Bacon.*

5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.

Of elves, there be no such things; only by bald friars and
 knavish shavings to be feigned. *Spenser.*

SHAVING. *n. s.* [from *shave*.] A man shaved; a friar, or
 religious. Used in contempt.

1. A man that practises the art of shaving.

2. A man closely attentive to his own interest.

My lord
 Was now dispos'd to crack a jest,
 And bid friend Lewis go in quest;
 This Lewis is a cunning shaver. *Swift.*

3. A robber; a plunderer.

They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain people,
 living for the most part by theft, and waiting for wrecks, as
 hawks for their prey: by these shavers the Turks were stripped
 of all they had. *Kneller.*

SHAVING. *n. s.* [from *shave*.] Any thin slice pared off from
 any body.

Take lignum aloes in gross shavings, steep them in sack,
 changed twice, till the bitterness be drawn forth; then take
 the shavings forth and dry them in the shade, and beat them to
 powder. *Bacon.*

By electric bodies I do not conceive only such as take up
 shavings, straws, and light bodies, but such as attract all bod-
 ies palpable whatsoever. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The shavings are good for the fining of wine. *Mort.*

SHAW. *n. s.* [reua, Saxon; *shaw*, Dutch; *shuga*, Hindick.]
 A thicket; a small wood. A tuft of trees near Lichfield is
 called Gentle shaw.

SHAWBANDER. *n. s.* [among the Persians.] A great officer; a
 victor.

SHAWFOWL. *n. s.* [shaw and fowl.] An artificial fowl made
 by fowling on purpose to shoot at.

SHAWM. *n. s.* [from *schawme*, Teutonic.] A hautboy; a cor-
 net.

With trumpets also and shawms. *Palm Common Prayer.*

SHE. *pronoun.* In oblique cases *her*. [*she*, Gothick; *reo*, Sax.
she, old English.]

1. The female pronoun demonstrative: the woman; the woman
 before mentioned.

She, of whom the ancients seem'd to prophesy,
 When they call'd virtues by the name of *she*;
 She, in whom virtue was so much refin'd,
 That for alloy unto so pure a mind
 She took the weaker sex. *Donne.*

This once dissolv'd,
 The ladies did change favours, and then we
 Following the signs, woud but the sign of *she*. *Shakspeare.*

What, at any time, have you heard her say? *Shakspeare.*

The most upright of mortal men was he;
 The most sincere, and holy woman, *she*. *Dryden.*

2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely, with some de-
 gree of contempt.

The *she* of Italy shall not betray
 Mine interest, and his honour. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

Lady, you are the cruellest *she* alive,
 If you will lead these graces to the grave,
 And leave the world no copy. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*

3. The female pronoun demonstrative: the woman; the woman
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I was wont

To load my *she* with knacks, I woud have ranlack'd
 The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
 To her acceptance. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. The female; not the male.

I would outface the sternest eyes that look,
 Pluck the young sucking cubs from the *she* bear
 To win thee, lady. *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Let us do it with no shew of fear;
 No, with no more, than if we heard that England
 Were busied with a Whitson morris-dance;
 For my good liege, *she* is so idly king'd,
 That fear attends her not. *Shakspeare's Hen. V.*

The nightingale, if *she* would sing by day,
 When every goose is cackling, woud be thought
 No better a musician than the wren. *Shakspeare.*

He-lions are hirsute, and have great manes, the *she* are
 smooth like cats. *Bacon.*

Stand it in Judah's chronicles confess,
 That David's son, by impious piffon mov'd,
 Smote a *she*-slave, and murder'd what he lov'd. *Prior.*

3. SHEAF. *n. s.* *sheaves* plural. [reap, Saxon; *sheaf*, Dutch.]

1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may
 dry.

These be the *sheaves* that honour's harvest bears,
 The feed thy valiant acts, the world the field. *Fairfax.*

He beheld a field,
 Part arable and tith; whereon were *sheaves*
 New-reap'd: the other part sheep-walks and folds. *Milt.*

The reaper fills his greedy hands,
 And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands. *Dryden.*

I pitch'd the *sheaves* (oh could I do so now)
 Which lie in rows pill'd. *Gay's Pastoral.*

2. Any bundle or collection held together.

She vanish'd;
 The *sheaf* of arrows shook and rattled in the case. *Dryden.*

In the knowledge of bodies, we must glean what we can,
 since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essence,
 grasp at a time whole *sheaves*; and in bundles comprehend
 the nature of whole species. *Locke.*

TO SHEAL. *v. a.* To shell. See SHALE.

Thou art a *shealed* peacock. *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*

TO SHEAR. preter. *shore*, or *sheared*; part. pass. *shorn*. [precepan,
 reypen, Saxon.]

1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving
 on a rivet.

So many days, my ewe have been with young;
 So many weeks, ere the poor fools will yeau;
 So many months, ere I shall *shear* the fleece. *Shakspeare.*

I am shepherd to another man,
 And do not *shear* the fleeces that I graze. *Shakspeare.*

Laban went to *shear* his sheep. *Gen. xxxii. 19.*

When wool is new *shorn*, they set pails of water by in the
 same room to increase its weight. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To lay my head and hollow pledge
 Of all my strength, in the lascivious lap
 Of a deceitful concubine, who *shorn* me,
 Like a tame weather, all my precious fleece. *Milton.*

The same ill taste of sense woud serve to join
 Dog foxes in the yolk, and *shear* the swine. *Dryden.*

May'st thou henceforth sweetly sleep,
Shear, swains, oh *shear* your softest sheep
 To swell his couch. *Gay.*

O'er the congenial dust injoin'd to *shear*
 The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear. *Pope.*

2. To cut.

The sharp and toothed edge of the nether chap strikes into
 a canal cut into the bone of the upper; and the toothed pro-
 tuberance of the upper into a canal in the nether: by which
 means he easily *shears* the grays whereon he feeds. *Grew.*

3. SHEAR. } *n. s.* [from the verb. It is seldom used in the
 SHEARS. } singular, but is found once in *Dryden*.]

1. An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on
 a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears*
 are large, and *scissars* a smaller instrument of the same kind.
 Alas, thought Philoclea to herself, your *shears* come too
 late to clip the bird's wings that already is flown away. *Sidney.*

Why do you bend such solemn brows on me?
 Think you I bear the *shears* of destiny? *Shakspeare.*

Have I commandment on the pulch of life? *Shakspeare.*

The fates prepar'd their sharpest *shears*. *Dryden.*

When the fleece is shorn,

Then their defenceless limbs the brambles tear. *Dryden.*

Short of their wool, and naked from the *shear*. *Dryden.*

That people live and die, I knew,
 An hour ago, as well as you;
 And if fate spins us longer years,
 Or is in haste to take the *shears*,
 I know, we must both fortunes try,
 And bear our evils wet or dry.

How happy should we be if we had the privilege of en-
 ploying the *shears* for want of a mint, upon foreign gold,
 clipping it into half crowns. *Swift.*

5. Fate

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Fate urg'd the *shears* and cut the lyph in twain,
 But airy substance soon unites again. *Pope.*

Beneath the *shears* they felt no lasting snarl;
 They lost but fleeces, while I lost a heart. *Gey.*

2. The denomination of the age of sheep.

When sheep is one *shear*, they will have two broad teeth be-
 fore; when two *shear*, four; when three, six; when four,
 eight; and after that, their mouths break. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing in the form of the blades of *shears*.

4. Wings, in *Spenser*.

Two sharp-wing'd *shears*
 Deck'd with divers plumes, like painted jays,
 Were fix'd at his back to cut his airy ways. *Spenser.*

SHEARD. *n. s.* [precepan, Sax.] A fragment. It is now commonly
 written *sheaf*, and applied only to fragments of earthen ware.

In the bustling of it, not a *sheaf* to take fire from the hearth,
 or to take water out of the pit. *Isa. xxx. 14.*

SHEARER. *n. s.* [from *shear*.] One that clips with *shears*;
 particularly one that fleeces sheep.

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
 Than how to scramble at the *shearers* feast.
 And shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*

Was he to be led as a lamb to the slaughter, patient and
 resigned as a sheep before her *shearers*? *Rogers.*

SHEARMAN. *n. s.* [from *shear* and man.] He that *shears*.

Thy father was a plaiterier;
 And thou thyself a *shear* man. *Shakspeare.*

SHEARWATER. *n. s.* A fowl. *Ainsworth.*

SHEATH. *n. s.* [precepan, Saxon.] The case of any thing;
 the scabbard of a weapon.

The dead knight's sword out of his *sheath* he drew,
 With which he cut a lock off all their hair. *Fa. Queen.*

Dost not each look a shaft of lightning feel?
 Which spares the body's *sheath*, yet melts the steel? *Cleav.*

Swords, by the lightning's subtle force diffus'd,
 And the cold *sheath* with running metal fill'd. *Addison.*

TO SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose in a *sheath* or scabbard; to inclose in any case.

This drawn but now against my sovereign's breast,
 Before 'tis *sheath'd*, shall give him peace and rest. *Waller.*

Those active parts of a body are of differing natures when
sheath'd up, or wedged in amongst others in the texture of a
 concrete; and when extricated from these impediments. *Boyle.*

In his hair one hand he wreath'd,
 His sword, the other, in his bosom *sheath'd*. *Denham.*

Is this her hate to him, his love to me?
 'Tis in my breast *sheath'd* her dagger now. *Dryden.*

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,
 But in a bull's raw hide they *sheath* the right. *Dryden.*

The leopard, and all of this kind as goes, keeps the claws
 of his forefeet turned up from the ground and *sheath'd* in the
 skin of his toes, whereby he preserves them sharp for rapine,
 extending them only when he leaps at the prey. *Grew.*

Other substances opposite to acrimony are called demul-
 cent or mild; because they blunt or *sheath* those sharp salts
 as pease, and beans. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To fit with a *sheath*.

There was no ink to colour Peter's hat,
 Walter's dagger was not come from *sheathing*. *Shak.*

3. To defend the main body by an outward covering.

It were to be wish'd that the whole navy throughout were
sheath'd as some are.

SHEATHWINGED. *adj.* [*sheath* and *wing*.] Having hard cases
 which are folded over the wings.

Some insects fly with four wings, as all vaginipennous, or
sheathwinged insects, as beetles and dots. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

SHEATHY. *adj.* [from *sheath*.] Forming a *sheath*.

With a needle put aside the short and *sheathy* cases on ear-
 wigs backs, and you may draw forth two wings. *Brown.*

SHECLATON. *n. s.*

He went to fight against the giant in his robe of *sheckla-*
 ton, which is that kind of gilded leather with which they
 use to embroider the Irish jackets. *Spenser.*

TO SHED. *v. a.* [precepan, Saxon.]

1. To effuse; to pour out; to spill.

The painful service, and the drops of blood
 Shed for my thankless country are requited
 But with that surname of Coriolanus. *Shakspeare.*

Cromwell, I did not think to shed a tear
 In all my miseries. *Shakspeare.*

Without *shedding* of blood is no remission. *Heb. ix. 22.*

For this is my blood which is shed for many, for the re-
 mission of sins. *Matt. xxvi. 28.*

Some think one gen'ral foul fills ev'ry brain,
 As the bright sun *sheds* light in ev'ry star.

Around its entry nodding pappies grow;
 And all cool similes that sweet rest betow;
 Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,
 And passing, *sheds* it on the silent plains.

You seem'd to mourn another lover dead,
 My sighs you gave him, and my tears you *shed*. *Dryden.*

2. To shed.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
 Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:
 'Tis love of honour, and his country's good;
 The consul, not the father, *sheds* the blood. *Dryden.*

In these lone walls, their days eternal bound,
 These moss-grown domes with spiry turrets crown'd,
 Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
 And the dim windows *shed* a solemn light;
 Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
 And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

3. To scatter; to let fall.

Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and cast them late,
 are more lasting than those that sprout their leaves early, or
shed them betimes. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

So the returning year be blest,
 As his infant months bestow,
 Springing wreaths for William's brow;
 As his summer's youth shall *shed*
 Eternal sweets around Maria's head. *Prior.*

TO SHED. *v. n.* To let fall its parts.

White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and black as they
 stand. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SHEED. *n. s.* [supposed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *shade*.]

1. A slight temporary covering.

The first Aletes born in lowly *sheed*,
 Of parents base, a rose sprung